The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *TUESDAYS* AND *FRIDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

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December 19.

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Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash Country Produce, or the usual Credit for approved paper.

Manchester, Oct. 20, 1800. [TF]

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BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUN.

And to be had, wholesale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1801.

The Astronomical part by

ISAAC BRIGGS.

Adapted to the Latitude o Richmond, Virginia

September 18, 1800.

PRIVATE

Board & Entertainment

IN the house lately occupied by Mr. GORLIER, on the south side of the main street, three doors above the bridge.

John S. Pleasants.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800. tf

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Finished in a stile of elegance, and executed by L. SULLY, Miniature and Fancy Painter, at mr. Hugh Watt's, near the Bridge.

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Have received an Assortment of

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—*ALSO*—

Bar Iron,
Wine,
Sugar,
Brandy,
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They will give Cash for Tobacco.

Richmond, 20th October, 1800. (tf)

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At the Nail Manufactory,

A few White, Mulatto or Black

BOYS,

From the age of ten to fifteen years, as Apprentices to said business.

Where may be had all kinds of

NAILS,
BRADS,
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On the shortest notice and in the best manner.

JAMES PAUL.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1800. 6w

Quills,

May be had at this Printing-Office.

THE LATEST.

NEW-YORK, December 13.

The arrival of the ship Matilda from St. Sebastians has put us in possession of Paris papers to the 16th October. We have examined them in vain for the copy of the Convention lately concluded by our envoys, which we were given to understand had been published officially. The following articles are all the intelligence we have yet deemed worth a translation.

Plan to assassinate Buonaparte.

PARIS, 24 Vendemaire, Oct. 14.

During the first days of the 2d Decade of Vendemaire, information was received, that a person of the name of Demerville residing at No 24 Rue Des Moulins, had distributed a considerable sum of money; and that some well known villains frequented his house.

Positive information was received, that on the 11th inst. eleven of these villains were to throw themselves upon the First Consul, when coming out of the Opera. The Police then took the most active measures to watch them.—On the 18th, two of them (one by the name of Cerachi) were arrested in the lobby of the Opera; they were armed with cutlasses. Demerville, and some of his accomplices were arrested in the night—they are in pursuit of the others; Demerville and Cerachi have both confessed. These wretched miscreants are for the most part, composed of individuals, inured to murder in the massacres of September, and those of Versailles.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Copy of a report of the operations of the right wing of the Army of Italy, to the general in chief, Brune, by lieutenant general Dupont, dated 25th September.

"The body of troops commanded by general Pino, having evacuated the line of the Rubicon, and gone to Bologna, the armed brigands in Ferrara and Tuscany, thought the moment a favorable one, to throw themselves into Romania, and commit there every sort of excess without opposition. They invaded the greatest part of that territory, and advanced as far as Imolo, cutting down the trees of Liberty, turning the magistrates of the people out of office, and exercising every where, the most abominable pillage.

"In order to surprise them in the midst of their incursions, I gave charge to general Monnier to send to Ferli the Cisalpine half brigade, with a body of light troops from the 14th Hussars and 4th regiment of Chasseurs. The general of division Pino, who had the command of that expedition, arrived the 4th complimentary day at Faenza, after having pursued the brigands, who had already taken possession of Imola. They divided themselves into several bodies, one going to Ferrara, another to Ravenna, and a third following the road of Arezzo. The general formed his troops into three columns, in order to overtake them. The brigands on their way to Ferraro, were attacked near Lugo by one of the columns under the command of Ferrand, chief of brigade. Terror took possession of them, and few made their escape.

"On the 5th complimentary day the French column destined for Ravenna found there the brigands ready to make resistance. Their defence was short. The Chasseurs of the 4th regiment, commanded by the chief of Brigade Yam, entered, and every man found with arms in his hands was exterminated.

"The same day a detachment of Grenadiers surrounded the brigands, who were making their escape towards the Appenines. A similar state awaited the third body, and the few who remained hid themselves in the mountains.

"At the moment when Bologna was threatened with an invasion, the national guards acted with great firmness; they formed a column ready to co-operate with the French and Cisalpine troops. I presented to them 6 pieces of cannon, which I am persuaded they will use gloriously against the common enemy.

"The Cisalpine troops employed in that expedition have emulated the French in activity and bravery. Gen. Pino has rendered very important services on the occasion to the French and Cisalpine republic.

(Signed) DUPONT, Lieut. Gen.

October 16.

The city of Bourdeaux continues to enjoy the greatest tranquility. Several circumstances have furnished the opportunity of discovering the melioration of the public spirit. The feast of the Republic, the translation of the remains of Michael Montaigne, the news of the prolongation of the armistice, and the discourses of the First Consul to the envoys of the departments, have called forth a manifestation of the good sentiments with which a great majority of the inhabitants of that beautiful city are animated.

The newspapers assist the magistrates, by recommending union and the forgetfulness of past errors.

Provisions of every sort arrive in abundance; and the works which relate to salubrity, cleanliness, and embellishment, are progressing with activity.

Act of the Government.

Arrete of the 13th Vendemaire, year 9, (Oct. 4)

The Consuls of the French Republic decree:

Art. I The Army of Reserve shall take the name of the Army of the Grisons.

II. The cantonment of that army shall be in the Grison country, Helvetia, and the department of Leman.

The Minister of war is charged with the execution of the present arrete.

The First Consul,
(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

By the First Consul,
The Secretary of State,
(Signed) H. B. MARET.

Arrete of the 19th Vendemaire, (Oct. 10.)

Buonaparte, First Consul of the Republic, after having the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, decrees:

Art. I. Citizen Joseph Buonaparte, Counsellor of State, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to treat of the re-establishment of peace between the French Republic and His Majesty the Emperor, King of Bohemia and Hungary.

II. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall not be printed.

The First Consul,
(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

By the First Consul,
The Secretary of State,
(Signed) H. B. MARET.

Another Arrete of the same date.

Buonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, decrees as follows:

Citizen Laforest, Central Commissary of the government, for the department of the posts, is appointed Secretary of the Legation charged with negociating for peace with the Emperor.

Third Edition Improved.

THE

LIFE OF WASHINGTON,

Faithfully taken from authentic Documents, in the Neighbourhood of Mount-Vernon, here the Hero lived and died.

EXHIBITING that greatest and best of men in the various views of his very interesting life, viz. his *birth—education*—first employment as county surveyor—entrance on public life as major, and colonel of the Virginia forces—his famous battle of the Little-Meadows—still more glorious behaviour with general Braddock—his appearance and part in the great American war—animated sketch of *that war and revolution*, from the destruction of the tea at Boston (in 1773) to the capture of lord Cornwallis at York (in 1781)—his appointment as President—resignation—retreat into private life—*interesting view of him in private life*—his sentiments with respect to religion—patriotism—honor—economy—generosity—bustles—and many other points of *first rate* importance to *young* and *old*; with a great number of private and *precious* anecdotes, illustrating virtues worthy of Washington, and displaying actions honorable to *human nature*, furnishing a feast of the sublimest entertainment and instruction, both to ourselves and to our children.——With an elegant Likeness—Price 37 1-2 cents.

ALSO,

A beautiful work, entirely new,

ENTITLED,

Hymen's Recruiting-Serjeant;

OR, THE

New Matrimonial Tat-too for the Batchelors,

Inviting all, both big and small,
A lovely *wife* to take:
No longer lead, Oh! cruel deed!
The life of *useless rake*.

WHEREIN is shewn, in a manner singularly satisfactory and sprightly, that the *married life* is, of *all lives*, the most *safe*, *pleasant*, *profitable*, and *happy*; and a good *wife*, of all *goods*, the most *precious* and *desirable*. This choice *patriotic treatise* is divided into *eight* chapters, *each* enlivened with lovely songs, and the *whole* ornamented by a fine engraving of Thomson's delicate courtship, between the elegant Palemon and his lovely young Lavinia.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 12.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into committee on a report of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, on the petition of Robert Hooper. The report was favorable to the petition, to which the committee of the whole, and afterwards the Houſe, agreed, and a bill was ordered to be brought in conformable thereto. Mr. S. Smith, chairman of that committee, before the Houſe adjourned, reported a bill which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole Houſe.

The Houſe alſo reſolved itſelf into a committee on the report of the committee of commerce, upon the petition of Thomas Jenkins and Son, who prayed for a regiſter to a veſſel in their poſſeſſion.

Mr. Bird ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the report, and contended for the claim. Mr. S. Smith explained the motives of the committee in making the report. At length the report was agreed to, in which the Houſe concurred.

A letter was laid before the Houſe from the Department of State, incloſing a report from the Collectors, of impreſſed American Seamen, agreeable to the act for the relief and protection of American Seamen.

Mr. M'Millan, delegate from the Territory North Weſt of the Ohio, agreeable to inſtructions from the Houſe of Aſſembly of that diſtrict, propoſed a reſolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the ſituation of a certain tract of land which had been appropriated for the ſupport of public ſchools and for the uſe of religious ſocieties in that territory; and that the committee take into their conſideration & report what meaſures it would be neceſſary to take, to render thoſe grants ſerviceable to the object for which they were granted.

It was laid on the table.

Mr. Baily preſented a petition of Samuel Blackden, which was referred to the committee of claims.

Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, December 15.

Some reports were made by Mr. Macon, from the Committee of Claims, which were unfavorable to the petitioner, and were taken up and agreed to by the Houſe.

Mr. Rutledge preſented the petition of N. J. Rooſevelt, for himſelf and others, praying an act of incoporation to the Schuyler Copper Mine Company.

Referred to the Committee of Commerce.

The Houſe went into a committee on the bill for the relief of Thomas Hooper, who prayed a drawback on ſome re-ſhipp'd merchandize.

The bill was agreed to and ordered to be engroſſed.

The houſe alſo went into committee on the report of the Committee of Claims on the petition of William Nichols, who prayed compenſation for expenſes paid by him, for jurors and witneſſes in their attendance at Philadelphia in 1794, on the trial of the Weſtern inſurgents. The report was favorable. It was agreed to and a bill was ordered to be brought in to grant the compenſation.

Mr. Cooper laid on the table a reſolution for a committee to be appointed to conſider the expediency of repealing the Law laying a direct tax, &c within the United States. He ſtated his reaſons to be the difficulty and uncertainty of collection, and the want of neceſſity for the law, or uſe of its proviſions for any future occaſion.

Adjourned.

Tueſday, December 16.

The bill for the relief of Robert Hooper was read the third time and paſſed.

Wedneſday, December 17.

Mr. Waln obtained leave of abſence for three weeks.

Mr. Stone alſo obtained leave of abſence.

Mr. Varnum called up his reſolution, laid on the table on the inſtant, for reducing the 2d regiment of artillery to three battalions: it at preſent conſiſts of four battalions.

Mr. Otis declared himſelf ſurpriſed at the reſolution offered by his colleague, as he had not known any act paſſed in that houſe with more unanimity, or which appeared at the time or ſince to be attended with more general ſatisfaction, than the act on which the preſent eſtabliſhment of artillery and engineers was founded. At the time the act was paſſed, the body of artillery and engineers thereby raiſed was conſidered and declared to be part of the *permanent* army; and in this view it has ſince received the ſanction of the houſe in every form in which it had been preſented.

To ſhew that this was the caſe, it would be only neceſſary to exhibit a hiſtory of the eſtabliſhment of this body of our military force.

Prior to the year 1794, the corps of artilleriſts and engineers conſiſted of one battalion.

In May 1794, in a time of profound peace, an act paſſed increaſing the eſtabliſhment to a regiment, conſiſting of four battalions.

In May 1796, an act was paſſed recognizing and confirming the exiſtence of the regiment, previouſly directed to be raiſed.

In April 1798, before Congreſs contemplated the exiſtence of that emergency which afterwards occurred, before the proviſional army was authoriſed, or a naval equipment with a view to actual hoſtility with a foreign power was begun, an act paſſed directing the raiſing an additional regiment, to conſiſt of three battalions, and this not merely for three years, as had been hitherto uſual, but for five years.

On the 3d of March 1799, an act paſſed for the better organization of the troops of the United States, augmenting the numbers of the companies and regiments of infantry and cavalry, and directing that the ſecond regiment of artillery ſhould conſiſt of four battalions inſtead of three. The proviſions of this act were ſuch as manifeſted the determination of Congreſs that the artillery thus directed, and that only ſhould be raiſed in any event. Thus the augmentation was not authoriſed for the purpoſe of meeting the exigency of continuing a part of the temporary arrangements for defence, but as a reſource for inſpection and defence at all times and upon all occaſions.

In the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs two acts were paſſed which materially affected the military eſtabliſhment. One of which ſuſpended all further recruiting in reference to the twelve regiments; but was ſilent in reſpect to the artillery.

The other for authoriſing the Preſident to diſband the infantry and cavalry, but expreſsly reſtraining him from diminiſhing the numbers of the artillery—Was he not therefore warranted in the aſſertion that the preſent eſtabliſhment of the two regiments of artillery and engineers had been authoriſed with the greateſt deliberation, and ſanctioned as a favorite meaſure. That it was intended to be cheriſhed as a nurſery for thoſe branches of military ſcience which are moſt difficult of acquiſition, which cannot be learnt or practiſed upon a ſudden emergency? While every other part of the military eſtabliſhment had experienced a radical reform. The organization of the artillery had hitherto remained exempt from objection and diſpute.

This being the caſe, was it not incumbent on the gentleman, who had ſubmitted the reſolution before the houſe to point out ſome of thoſe diſcriminating circumſtances that recommended the adoption of a meaſure at this time which has been hitherto deem'd inexpedient? Was it not incumbent on him to ſhew that he did not intend the accompliſhment of this meaſure as a prelude to the entire annihilation of the little germ of an army that now remains to this country.

For his part Mr. Otis declared, he was not ambitious of aſſuming either credit or reſponſibility that would ariſe from a reformation that would leave the country deſtitute of defence. He was willing that thoſe who ſucceeded in the adminiſtration of the government ſhould reap the honor and advantage of this reform.

Whether the force at preſent authoriſed by law was more than adequate to the protection of our extended ſea board, and our no leſs extenſive frontier, would clearly appear by a ſtatement of the diſtribution of it that is intended when the regiments are complete.

He had taken ſome pains to inform himſelf of this fact, and had prepared a document to ſhew excluſive of officers commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned, the numbers that would be ſtationed at the reſpective ports, Mr. Otis then went minutely into a ſtatement of the numbers allowed to every port and garriſon where the Artillery are to be employed, the reſults of which were as follows:

In Georgia and S. Carolina,	192
Virginia and Maryland,	192
Pennſylvania,	144
New York,	288
Connecticut,	48
Rhode-Iſland,	144
Maſſachuſetts,	192
On North-Weſtern frontier, from Niagara to Mobile Bay,	336
Total	1536

And this number was to be divided among nearly thirty different garriſons.

Now, let any man, acquainted with the extent of our country, and who knew how vulnerable it was in many points, forming a line in one direction of 1500 miles, and in the other direction of more than 2000: let any man decide whether ſuch an extended country could be adequately defended by a force leſs than 2000 in number? When the numerous harbours to be defended, on the ſea board, and the number of forts on the weſtern frontier requiring garriſons to protect them from the attacks of the Indians, were conſidered, could any reaſonable man affirm that 2000 artilleriſts and engineers were too many?

Cannot we ſupport this eſtabliſhment? Are we too poor? True economy itſelf, would dictate a continuance of the force.—For the militia, however uſeful in other circumſtances, could afford but little defence to our forts and harbours without a corps of regular artillery to ſupport and encourage their efforts. He put entirely out of view all conſiderations derived from the four exiſting regiments of infantry. They were entirely occupied in defending our weſtern frontiers from Indian invaſion. Their ſervices were there required, as the militia would not be kept in readineſs to repel ſudden aggreſſions, but at an enormous expenſe.

We are extremely young in the ſcience of engineering. However competent the militia may be to the great purpoſe of ultimately defending the country, they are not in ſuch a ſituation as to be enabled to protect our forts and harbours on a ſudden invaſion. If the militia are incompetent to this end, we muſt rely upon a Standing Force. Infantry and cavalry might ſoon be created—But artillery and engineers were not the growth of a day. By diſmiſſing theſe, you deprive yourſelves of all the ſolid advantages to be derived from the militia, who in co-operation with a ſmall regular force of this deſcription would be formidable, but who, unaided by them, would be inefficient.

The reſolution in queſtion he alſo conſidered as quite premature. What change, he enquired ſince the laſt ſeſſion, when the maintenance of this battalion was recognized as expedient, had occurred in our foreign or domeſtic relations? A convention it is ſaid is made with France. But we are ignorant of its terms, its nature, or extent. It has not yet been ratified, and when ratified, who will anſwer for its due execution, or the conſequences which may enſue—If it reſtores our friendly relations with France, may it not produce a miſunderſtanding with other powers? Do not circumſtances exiſt that render it highly prudent to ſecure and ſtrengthen our Weſtern poſts? He was perſuaded that if a powerful nation like the United States, would declare its inability or reluctance to ſupport this moderate military force; it would incur the contempt of other nations. They would hardly condeſcend to treat with us for a compoſition of injuries, or if they made treaties, they would violate them in the full confidence of impunity.

But it was ſaid by the gentleman, that as this battalion had not yet been raiſed, the inference was obvious that it was not neceſſary.

But for what reaſon had the raiſing of it been delayed? It would be recollected that during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, the late Secretary of War preſented to this houſe, a project for reducing the two regiments of artillery to three battalions each, and in lieu of the fourth battalion to ſubſtitute a corps of artilleriſts and engineers, and a military academy in which they might be initiated into the principles of theſe uſeful and neceſſary ſciences. While that report was pending before the legiſlature, it would have been improper and inexpedient to recruit for this fourth battalion. Had the ſubſtitute been adopted, the meaſure would have been ſuperceded. But the report of the Secretary, though many parts of it were in his opinion highly deſerving of attention, was not accepted by Congreſs. Since that period, the ſeat of Government had been removed. The former ſecretary of the war department had reſigned, and ſome time of courſe had been loſt; he knew however that ſome of the officers had been appointed, and had reaſon to believe that the corps would ſoon be perfectly organized.—Another reaſon, Mr Otis alledged was, that the attention of Government was principally directed to organize the temporary army. It being conceived that the permanent eſtabliſhment might proceed more leiſurely. On the whole Mr. Otis ſaid, that he was not one of thoſe who were diſmayed at the criſis of the political affairs of the country, and he truſted there was ſtill a majority in the houſe, who unawed by a change of times, and unſhaken by the proſpect of ſeeing their meaſures hereafter reverſed, would perſevere while they had the power in maintaining the principles and meaſures to which the nation was indebted for its dignity and proſperity. If the adminiſtration of the government is deſtined to change, let thoſe who ſucceed take upon themſelves the burden of *reform*; and if it was intended by this reſolution that he ſhould have an opportunity to partake in the glory and advantages of it, with all due acknowledgment he begged to decline the offer.

Let thoſe, into whoſe hands the future govern, ment might fall, realiſe the expectations that have been raiſed, let them perform all the engagements they have made, let them preſerve and augment the public proſperity, and while they enjoyed the excluſive credit of their meaſures, they ſhould on thoſe conditions receive all the ſupport and approbation which in his humble ſphere he could afford.—But he had no idea of adopting meaſures that would betray ſymptoms of regret & contrition for the paſt, and he hoped his friends would do nothing that ſhould be conſtrued into a death-bed repentance of a conduct which conſtituted their glory and their pride—Retiring himſelf from a ſhort political career, he had the conſolation to reflect that his efforts had been directed to the ſupport of no meaſure, which would not be a ſource of ſatisfaction, if he were retiring from the ſphere of exiſtence. And he doubted not that the other gentlemen had been actuated by the ſame motives and would unite in the evidence of their ſober conviction by voting againſt the reſolution.

Mr. Varnum obſerved that his colleague had not confined himſelf to a true ſtatement of facts. It was well known that the military force raiſed in 1794 was for a ſtanding army, of which character was the firſt regiment of artillery. But when the ſecond regiment was raiſed, the country was in a ſtate of alarm. We were told war menanced us, and were terrified with the idea of invaſion. Still it was determined by Congreſs that the regiment ſhould conſiſt of no more than three battalions. If then at that period, when the danger was exaggerated by our fears, three battalions were thought ſufficient, can more be thought neceſſary now, when there is no alarm, no danger of war or invaſion?

Mr. Varnum was of opinion that the three battalions were ſufficient for every national purpoſe to be accompliſhed by artillery. He did not mean to ſay that they were equal to the defence of the country in caſe of invaſion. The idea would be childiſh. In ſuch a caſe our reliance muſt be upon the militia, upon the great body of the people themſelves.

The gentleman, who had preceded him, had dwelt on the unfavorable condition of the militia, and the little knowledge we had yet acquired in relation to artilleriſts and engineers. Yet that gentleman muſt know that in Maſſachuſetts alone there were forty companies of artilleriſts and engineers, well equipped and well diſciplined, ready, at a moment's notice to turn out in defence of the laws of the United States, or of that ſtate. Other ſtates were probably as well provided.

The only occaſion we had for this deſcription of troops was to defend our harbours and ports from any ſudden attack. For this purpoſe twenty-eight companies were fully adequate. On the occurence of a great danger, we muſt not look up to theſe men, but to the people. Our true defence, our great and only defence conſiſted in the militia. He believed them to be in ſuch a ſtate as to protect us from any danger.

Mr. Rutledge was ſurpriſed at the remarks of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts. He had ſtated no facts, he had referred to no documents; but had confined himſelf to a declaration of his belief that the four battalions of artillery are unneceſſary, and had concluded by pronouncing, as he had frequently before done, a panegyric upon the militia. He thought as high of the militia as the gentleman did; and he felt more for them. He did not deſire to drag them from the plough and the enjoyments of domeſtic felicity, to carry them to the ſea coaſt, there to confine them for long periods in forts, under the pretence of a miſerable economy.

A comparative view of the relative expenſes of a ſtanding force and the militia would convince the gentleman that the latter was by far the moſt expenſive.

Let him call to recollection the ſtate of our fortifications at the cloſe of the revolutionary war. Fortifications then covered the face of the country. But no ſooner was peace reſtored to us, than the people believed it would laſt forever. Government received the ſame impulſe, and ſuffered the defence of the country to fall into decay. And what were the conſequences? we were now called upon to repair them. This very reſult would be produced by that raſh ſpirit of economy that the gentleman wiſhes to revive.

Mr Rutledge ſpoke not from documents. But what he ſaid was derived from conſtant obſervation. In travelling from the ſouthward he had ſeen on the ſea coaſt harbours and ports miſerably garriſoned.

His friend from Maſſachuſetts had not been correct in his ſtatement. The numbers he had aſſigned to different places were not thoſe actually there, but thoſe contemplated to be ſtationed, when the eſtabliſhment was complete.

In the whole extent of South Carolina and Georgia there were ſtationed only 192 men, and in North Carolina only 144.

Diſcarding, as he was compelled to it, all view to falſe oeconomy, there was another view that naturally preſented itſelf. Was the ſtate of the nation materially changed? And if it were, ſhould that change have any influence on the meaſure under diſcuſſion? If the eſtabliſhment of two regiments of artillery was part of a permanent ſyſtem, and not derived from any exiſting or apprehended ſtate of things, and this had been his opinion, and was he believed the opinion of Congreſs, any change whatever in the ſtate of the country would not affect the queſtion before the houſe.

Artillery, from their very nature, ought to be permanent. Infantry and cavalry can be ſoon raiſed and made effective; but not ſo with artillery. They require time to render them ſerviceable. We all know the force of artillery in war. The brilliant ſucceſſes of the French were owing to the ſuperiority of their artillery to that of their enemies. The Firſt Conſul had himſelf been an artilleriſt; he had been bred in the ſchool of Paris. In the great war waged againſt Pruſſia, Frederick had converted almoſt the whole of his force into artillery; he had himſelf invented the horſe artillery. By theſe means he had triumphed.

The ſecretary at war had laſt ſeſſion made a report recommending the formation of a military ſchool. But his plan had not been embraced. This having failed he hoped a ſtrong military eſtabliſhment would be ſubſtituted in its room.

Mr. Rutledge was indiſpoſed to diminiſh the corps of artilleriſts and engineers; not that he wiſhed to keep up an army for purpoſe of parade; the preſent eſtabliſhment was not more than competent to our defence.—If a reduction were to be made, he would much rather diminiſh the infantry or cavalry, than the artillery, for the reaſons he had already aſſigned.

Whether the ſtate of the country was changed, or was not, it was not for him to ſay. If called upon to give his opinion he would ſay that he thought the ſtate of the country was changed. Two years ago the proſpect of war was threatening. He now believed we ſhould have peace; and if we did obtain it, it would be owing to the exertions of his honorable friend and of thoſe who acted with him. To the energetic meaſures by them purſued, by which the people had been rouſed from apathy to a lively exertion of their powers and an exhibition of their ſpirit, we ſhould owe it bleſſings.—Their patriotic labors had warded off the dangers that threatened us, and prevented the adoption of meaſures in which we might have found our ruin.

Mr Rutledge concluded with declaring that it was not for him to ſay what changes had taken place in the internal ſituation of the country.

(Debate to be concluded in our next.)

NEW-YORK, December 12.

According to previous notice, yeſterday was obſerved by the ſeveral congregations of this city, as a day of prayer and thankſgiving for the mercies of Providence towards the citizens of this place, during the paſt ſeaſon. Donations for the benefit of the poor, to a conſiderable amount, were realized in many of the churches, and a ſincere devotion of thanks was conſpicuous by laying aſide temporal concerns, and paying due honours to the Supreme Being.

December 15.

Dreadful Fire!

Laſt evening a fire broke out of the ſtore belonging to Meſſrs. Saltus, Son & Co. in Front-ſtreet, between Coenties and Old ſlips, and progreſſed with the wind in the moſt alarming manner (as far as the ſtore of Mr. Thomas Farmer,—having deſtroyed the ſix buildings occupied by Saltus, Son & Co Suydam and Heyer, John Peters, Henry Suydam, John Miller, cooper; Thomas Pryer, ſail-maker; Samuel Borrowe, ſail-maker; and John Patrick.—The above were nearly all large wooden ſtores, with valuable contents. We participate moſt feelingly with the honeſt and reſpectable ſufferers. The ſtores of Mr. Farmer and John H. Hurtin were miraculouſly ſaved, though their loſs muſt have been great, from the precipitate removal of their goods. The veſſels at the adjoining wharves were removed without ſuſtaining much injury. The whole amount of the loſs may be eſtimated at 100,000 Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.

WATER WORKS.

We underſtand, that an experiment, in part, was yeſterday made on the operation of the Water Works conſtructed in this city, by Mr. Latrobe. We are happy in being authoriſed to ſtate, that their ſucceſs is equal to the public expectation; and that the moſt ſalutary and uſeful effects may be anticipated from the general operation of an inſtitution, conceived with ingenuity, and executed with equal ſagacity and application.

A late London Paper ſays—Paper makers muſt make hay while the ſun ſhines. The paper which they ſell at 27s a ream, coſts 7s. at Paris. At a peace, there muſt be high duties to protect their trade.

December 17.

William Hindman is elected Senator of the United States for Maryland, to ſupply the vacancy occaſioned by the reſignation of Mr. Lloyd, the father of the Sedition Law.—

When the firſt draft of the ſedition law paſſed the Senate, Mr. Lloyd exulted that there was now a proſpect of putting every ſcoundrel democrat to death, if he dared ſpeak of the government.

WILMINGTON, December 17.

According to a recent calculation, the Britiſh Treaty has already coſt the United States *Forty-nine Millions and Fifty Thouſand dollars.* Even were we to allow, (which we are however very far from doing) that the treaty was reciprocal in its proviſions, and as advantageous as could have been obtained, it muſt be acknowledged by men of every party, who compare its expenſes with its advantages, that we *paid very dear for our whiſtle!*

BALTIMORE, December 17.

JUBILEE.

A meeting of the republican citizens of Baltimore is propoſed at Mr. Evans' tavern, at 12 o'clock this day, to form ſome arrangment for celebrating that great event, the election of Thomas Jefferſon to the preſidential chair.

December 18.

Captain Whitelaw, of the ſnow Race-Horſe, who arrived at New York from Jamaica, informs, that on the ſecond of November laſt, while at St. Ann's, he, with great difficulty, rode out a hurricane in that harbor, which drove on ſhore all the veſſels from that to Port-Antonio; and on going in to clear out on the 6th, he found a large ſhip on ſhore, and ſeveral houſes blown down. Among other veſſels on ſhore, was the Charleſton Packet, Rice, at Bay. He alſo ſaw four veſſels on ſhore at Port Maria, names unknown. The plantain walks were much deſtroyed, but could not learn the extent of the damage, as the roads were impaſſable.

A letter from captain Shaw, of the United States ſchooner Enterprize, of 12 guns, to a friend in Baltimore, dated Philadelphia, December 10, after mentioning the return of health, which had ſuffered from a Weſt-India climate, ſays, "I am happy to inform you of my good ſucceſs in the Weſt Indies—I have in my laſt cruiſe taken 13 ſail of veſſels, made 300 French priſoners, killed and wounded 61 men, taken 42 pieces of artillery and 180 ſtand of muſquetry—which is really more than I could have contemplated."

When the X. Y. and Z. Ambaſſadors arrived from France, at the cloſe of an unfortunate negociation, when war appeared to be inevitable, the joy of the Britiſh faction was almoſt inſupportable; the tongue of every tory, and every church bell from New Hampſhire to Georgia, became an engine of gratulation to the fomenters of war. But now that a ſucceſsful ambaſſador (Mr Davie) has returned with the glad tidings of peace not a word is heard from the faction; no proceſſions, no ringing of bells; all is mum. This argues much in condemnation of the enemies of Liberty, if, indeed, ſufficient had not already appeared in judgment againſt them.

WASHINGTON, December 19.

FRENCH TREATY.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

For four days paſt THE FRENCH TREATY has been before the Senate, who have been engaged in reading the documents that accompanied it which are circumſtantial and which are part Engliſh, and part in French.

The following are its principal Features.

1 The inſtrument is denominated a Convention.

2. It begins by laying aſide for the preſent, and ſubmitting to future negociation and explanation, the obligations impoſed by the treaty of 1778, and by the conſular convention; declaring that in the mean time thoſe acts ſhall be of no avail.

3. The period of its continuance is unlimited.

4. It directs a reciprocal reſtitution of all national armed ſhips captured by each nation.

5. It indirectly admits the ſhips of war of each nation, with their prizes, to obtain admiſſion and aſylum in the ports of the other.

6. It declares that the citizens of each nation ſhall recover from the citizens of the other or its government, all juſt demands, *excepting property either confiſcated or captured on the ocean under national authority.*

7. It declares that in caſe of a declaration of war by one nation, the citizens of the other ſhall have twelve months to remove with their effects.

8 It eſtabliſhes between the two nations the principle that free bottoms make free goods.

9 It declares that veſſels of one nation ſailing under convoy ſhall not be ſubject to examination by the armed ſhips of the other.

10. It conſiderably diminiſhes the liſt of contraband articles.

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE having been previouſly printed for the uſe of the members, Mr Morris moved on Wedneſday the adoption of a rule, enjoining on the members ſecrecy *in the caſe of all future treaties and the proceedings thereon*, unleſs it ſhould be otherwiſe directed by the Senate. The motion made did not in the leaſt affect the proceedings of the Senate as to the Treaty now before them. On this motion the Senate were equally divided; and the Vice Preſident gave his caſting vote againſt it.

The reaſons for rejecting this motion, we underſtand were that the time of offering it was improper, as it might tend to impeach the conduct of members in the inſtance of the treaty before them, reſpecting which

there had been no special injunction of secrecy, and because its provisions were improper in themselves; it was alleged by those who voted against the motion that the true principle would be, that in all cases of treaties in which the President recommended secrecy, the injunction should exist until revoked by the Senate.

The following bill was read in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last.

A Bill concerning the District of Columbia.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the laws of the State of Virginia as they existed on the first Monday of December in the year 1800 shall be and continue in force in that part of the District of Columbia which was ceded by the said state to the United States, and by them accepted for the permanent seat of government: and that the laws of the state of Maryland, as they existed on the said first Monday in December shall be and continue in force in that part of the said district which was ceded by the state to the United States, and by them accepted as aforesaid.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all executive and judicial officers, appointed by the respective states of Virginia and Maryland, and who had jurisdiction in or over the said district, or any part thereof, on the said first Monday of December according to the tenor of the constitution and laws of the said states, shall continue to hold and exercise such jurisdiction until removed by the President of the United States; and that the appointment of all such officers hereafter, shall be made in the manner designated by the second section of the second article of the constitution of the United States.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall in any wise alter, impeach or impair the rights granted by or derived from the acts of incorporation of Alexandria and George Town or any other body corporate or politic within the said district.

December 20.

It is whispered that the *President* will nominate Albert Gallatin, a Secretary of the Treasuary, to succeed Oliver Wolcott, *even before the 4th March next!* where is the citizen that more deserves the place or can more ably fill it?

Cabinet

CHARLESTON, December 13.

A BALANCE LOCK.

Says a London paper of the 12th September, for transforming boats on canals from one level to another, was tried on the Dorset and Somerset Canal, at Mells, on the 6th instant, and found completely to answer. By this invention, the difficulties which have so long existed, of transferring boats on canals without loss of water, are now fully removed, and at a less expense than by any other scheme hitherto suggested, and it is very probable, that the necessity of tunnels will be thereby superceded. The experiment was made on a fall of 21 feet, and laden boats transferred up and down in much less time than is employed in passing in common; but this invention is capable of being affixed to a fall of 40 feet, or a much greater depth.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Dec. 16.

On Thursday last, in the House of Commons, Mr. Fitt presented a bill for the further taxing of Bachelors, and to forward the population of the state, by promoting and encouraging matrimony.

PETERSBURG, December 23.

NEW CENSUS

For the town of Petersburg, for the year 1800.

Free white males under 10 years of age,	180
Do. from 10 to 16,	83
Do. 16 to 26,	286
Do. 26 to 45,	304
Do. 45 and upwards,	71
Free white females under 10 years of age,	188
Do. from 10 to 16,	66
Do. 16 to 26,	173
Do. 26 to 45,	184
Do. 45 and upwards,	66
Free persons of colour,	428
Slaves,	1491
Total,	3520

The following was the CENSUS *for the town of Petersburg, in* 1790.

Free white males of 16 years and upwards,	565
Free white males under 16 years,	197
Free white females,	444
All other free persons,	387
Slaves,	1241
	2734

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale at this Printing Office,

An Oration:

On the extent and power

Of public delusion.

Delivered in Newhaven, on the evening preceding the Public commencement, September 1800.

BY ABRAHAM BISHOP.

Dec. 15, 1800.

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Friday, December 26, 1800.

Richard E. Lee's letter to the Governor of this State, referred to in the governor's address to the General Assembly.

SIR,

WITHOUT apology for my not being personally known to you, I take the liberty of addressing you as chief magistrate of the Commonwealth of Virginia, on a subject in my judgement highly interesting to the liberty and happiness of my fellow citizens.

Some time in the spring of last year, captain Truxton of the Constellation frigate sent to doctor J. K. Read one of the Aldermen of the borough of Norfolk, a man who HE said acknowledged himself one of the mutineers on board the Hermione frigate; the man was committed to jail, subject to the order of the British consul, by him taken out, sent to Jamaica, and there executed. This information is from doctor Read himself in the presence of Seth Foster, John Nivison, Otway Byrd, doctor Baurand, the British consul and several others; for on being asked by captain Truxton on Sunday, last, what had become of the man he had sent as one of the mutineers on board the Hermione frigate, he replied that he had delivered him to the British consul, Mr. Hamilton who was present, observed, that HE had sent him to Jamaica where he was hanged. Although this confession was made in the presence of staunch federalists and men of order, yet the principle was alarming and of course made some noise. As soon as I heard of it I applied to the jailor; the result of my enquiry is, that there was such a person committed by doctor Read, subject to the order of the British consul, that he was taken out of jail and put on board a British vessel; but what his fate was he knows not. The mittimus he says is either lost or mislaid. The jailor also informed me, that previous to this, another man was committed by doctor Read for the same offence; but that he died in jail before there was an opportunity of sending him away. a copy of that mittimus I herewith send you.

I shall forbear to remark on the dreadful consequences that may arise from conduct of this sort and shall only observe, that if men clothed with authority, can be made instruments of oppression to gratify the views of a British consul, we may bid adieu to the liberty and happiness of our country and every thing dear and valuable to us in life. From a conviction in my mind, that doctor Read's conduct has been improper, I have thought it incumbent on me to give you this information. I am very respectfully, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RICHARD E. LEE.

JAMES MONROE Esq.
Governor of Virginia.

VOTES

FOR

President and Vice-President.

States.	Jefferson.	Burr.	Adams.	Pinckny.	Jay.
New-Hampshire			6	6	
Massachusetts			16	16	
Rhode-Island			4	2	2
Connecticut			9	9	
Vermont			4	4	
New-York	12	12			
New-Jersey			7	7	
Pennsylvania	8	8	7	7	
Delaware			3	3	
Maryland	5	5	5	5	
Virginia	21	21			
Kentucky					
Tennessee					
North-Carolina	8	8	4	4	
South-Carolina	8	8			
Georgia	4	4			
	66	66	65	63	2

From a late Baltimore Paper.

"That man greatly lives,
What'er his fate or fame, who greatly dies
High hop'd with hope, where heroes shall despair."

Died, a few weeks ago, in Baltimore county, to which he had retreated during the prevalence of the fever, William Towles, long a respectable character of Fell's Point.

The circumstances attending his death, may be ranked among those of the most singular nature. *Sed exitum vita*, he appeared perfectly conscious of his approaching dissolution, and without the least agitation, requested his attendants to remove him out of the house immediately after his decease, with all the furniture therein; emphatically declaring the house would be consumed, particularly designating at the same time, the corner of the room in which the fire would originate. This request, tho' extremely coherent, was regarded only as a delirious effusion, and consequently unattended to. But the injunction being reiterated, a lady present, to alleviate his (in her estimation) groundless anxiety, sprinkled a quantity of water on that part which was the object of his apprehensions.—Some short time after this he expired.

The persons engaged in the act of watching, being in a room below, one of them returned to that in which the corpse lay, at stated periods, to snuff the candles.—This office was duly executed till about 12 o'clock, when the person accustomed to perform it, entered the room for that purpose, and to her amazement, which can be better conceived than delineated, discovered a fire enkindling in that very part of it where the deceased had predicted its origin. The candles were burning as usual, and the fire entirely remote from them.—She endeavored to remove the corpse, but found it impracticable, and before she could receive assistance to enable her to effect it, the room, having been recently painted, was so completely involved in flames as to render her escape difficult. The corpse, house, and furniture, then became a prey to the destructive element, and were totally consumed.

A coincidence of circumstances so rare and astonishing, have perhaps been seldom witnessed; they may however be relied on as true—

And tho' incomprehensible is join'd,
Who dare pronounce it madness to believe?

The following singular account of a phenomenon which appeared in the air near the village of Quintana, in the Province of Burgos, in Spain, is given in the Paris Papers, as an extract from the journal at Madrid of the 7th of July.—

"At 11 o'clock in the morning of the 6th of June, a stormy cloud was seen at the extremity of the village of Quintana, towards the north, and a very thick fog which seemed to proceed from the adjacent mountains having joined it in a very gross column they formed together a very fantastic figure, with arms, feet, and a long tail. The resemblance of a very large serpent, of a sky blue color, was soon after plainly discerned as proceeding from the junction of the cloud and fog which extended itself so far as to touch the earth. It emitted from time to time torrents of fire of a dark red color, and at length separated itself from the cloud in the direction of the village, with frequent eruptions of flames and sparks of fire. The inhabitants were very much terrified, but a violent gale from the north separated it to the southern extremity, while the greater part advanced within 400 paces of the village.

"It was seen to tear up in its passage several large stones and trees. In particular, a very large oak was first stripped of its leaves, and afterwards torn up by the roots. It destroyed all the cherry and apple trees in its way and burnt up the ground over which it passed for more than sixty paces. This singular phenomenon continued its depredation for about 25 minutes and then again joined the cloud out of which it came. The damage which it did to the vineyards is very considerable."

This account is given upon the authority of the Curate of the village, and several respectable inhabitants who were eye witnesses of the transaction.

The Capitol in the Federal City.

From a Northern paper.

THE RED CHAIRS.

That part of the Capitol which is finished, and fitted up for the accommodation of the two Houses of Congress, is prepared in a style of elegance which reflects much credit upon the assiduity and taste of Mr. Claxton who has the direction of it; much more indeed than the extravagance of the appropriations do upon the economy of those who voted for them. In England the members of the House of Commons are so simple in their manners, that they can sit upon benches. This practice has attained in most of the American States. Where then shall we find a precedent to justify, or reason to excuse the profligacy of expending twenty dollars to build a gaudy, sumptuous chair, for the seat of a Member of Congress? Does it comport with the plainness and simplicity which ought to pervade every branch of a Republican Government? Or does it quadrate with the state of our finances, when our national debt is encreasing with gigantic strides (it will always encrease in equal pace with corruption and extravagance) & when we are paying usurous interest for additional loans every year? Is it not extraordinary that a country extending two thousand miles in length, bounded on the two sides by the Atlantic and the Mississippi, cannot procure materials for that simple convenience a chair? Surprising! But it has been thought necessary to send to the West-Indies for mahogany; to London for red morocco or goat skins, and to Birmingham for nails, to construct this intricate piece of furniture! Where is the surprising advantages of those gaudy fixtures in the Senate Chamber? We see that the members do not fly to their glittering seats with more ardour, nor with so much punctuality as do the Representatives, whose furniture is more plain; and where is the propriety of this distinction? Two words will account for the exotic qualities of the red chairs! *British Influence!* The British wish to promote extravagance with us, to destroy our republican system: They wish us to go to their islands for mahogany, for the same reason that we wish them to come for our lumber: If they can sell us manufactured goat skins, it promotes their manufacturing interest: So it is with the brass nails, &c.

"Although we cannot excuse the folly, or apologise for the profligacy of this management, no reflection ought to rest with Mr. Claxton; he has only performed what he was ordered to do, and that with much neatness and elegance.

A correspondent observes, that it would save much time if the Congress and President of the United States, in future were to answer and reply in Stanzas something like th following:

Address of the Men of Coventry, to Queen Elizabeth.

We Men of Coventry
Are very glad to see
Your Royal Majesty.
Good Lord! how fair you be.

Answer.

Our Royal Majesty
Are very glad to see
You Men of Coventry
Good Lord! what fools ye be.

(*Lancaster Intelligencer*)

77

BISHOP'S ORATION, (says a New York paper) comprehends instruction for the deluded, and a feast of fat things for the enlightened patriot: it is an inimitable performance, cloathed in the plain garb of simplicity and unerring truth—it is an excellent antidote to keep off the spasms of Aristocracy, and diminish the efficacy of Kings, Lords and Noblemen, in the eyes of unregenerated men; it is more favorable to the growth of true Republican principle than any thing, comprised in its limits, now extant.——It may be had at the office of the Virginia Argus.

To all Females whom it may concern.

LADIES,

A good wife should be like three things; which three things she should not be like.

First. She should be like a snail, always keep within her own house; but she should not be like a snail, to carry all she has upon her back!

Second. She should be like an echo, to speak when she is spoken to; but she should not be like an echo, always to have the last word!

Third. She should be like a town clock, always keep time and regularity—but she should not be like a town clock, to speak so loud that all the town may hear her!

National Magazine

Published at the Seat of the National Government.

THE patrons of this work are respectfully informed, that it will, during the present session of Congress, (and longer, if the experiment meets their approbation) be issued weekly, in SECTIONS, consisting of sixteen pages; six SECTIONS to compose a NUMBER, of 96 pages.

The reasons of this *innovation* are numerous; amongst others, the difficulty of transmitting them to subscribers was exceedingly great; too cumbrous for admission into the mail, they were necessarily committed to the precarious modes of waggons and water-conveyances;—this has been a constant source of disappointment and vexation as well to subscribers as to myself. In its present shape those difficulties will be avoided; they will be regularly sent in the mail, and the postage cannot exceed a dollar a year to the most distant subscriber. The anxiety which rests upon the mind of every politician, to obtain correct & early details of the Proceedings of Congress, could not be gratified by a publication issued but twice in a quarter of a year; for their accommodation, and my own interest, I have adopted the present plan, presuming that its usefulness will ensure it the approbation of all the subscribers.

The Subscribers are requested to call at the Post-Office nearest to their respective places of residence, and receive the Sections, as they will be addressed to them, regularly at least once a week.

THE CABINET,

A National Paper, is published daily in the District of Columbia, by the Editor of the National Magazine, price five dollars a year, half paid in advance.

A sum of Money

HAS BEEN FOUND,

Which the owner may obtain by giving a satisfactory description of the same to the Printer.

(4) Dec 25 1800.

VIRGINIA:

At a Court continued and held for Halifax county, on Thursday the 28th day of August, 1800.

Martin Miller, plt. *Against* James Vaughan & Thomas Douglas, defts. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Douglas, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is Ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in March next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

A Copy,
Teste,
Berryman Green, *d. c. h. c.*

H. WILBAR,

Offers himself in the capacity of a PRIVATE TUTOR, as a teacher of the English Language, Writing in all its fashionable hands, Arithmetic, Merchants' Accounts, &c. He flatters himself he stands unrivalled. A handsome salary and genteel accommodations will be expected.——Apply to him at Col. Goodall's Tavern.

Richmond, Dec. 22d, 1800. (2)

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, living in Halifax county, on the south side of Dan river, near the Reedy Bottom, a large likely work STEER, dark red colour, darker about his head, a white spot under the right flank—marked a crop and a hole in the right ear, on the upper edge a cut with a knife, but no part taken out.—Appraised to £ 6 current money.

James Scott.

Oct. 3d, 1800. 3tt

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, at Cold Harbour, on the 21st day of this month, a BAY MARE, four years old, four feet nine inches high, hanging mane and switch tail, her two hind feet white up to the fetlocks, remarkable for a rising in her forehead. Prized and appraised to £ 22 10.

James Atkinson.

Dec. 22, 1800. 3wt

At a Court continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of November, 1800.

John Kidd, plt. *versus* John Katen and John Masters, defts. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendents not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state; On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is Ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of March term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the Richmond newspapers for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy,
Teste,
Bolling Branch, *d. c. b. c.*

To be Sold or Rented,

A tract of Land,

Containing 800 acres by an old survey, in the county of Charles City, late the property of col. O. Byrd, deceased. This tract, which is known by the name of RIVERDOR, lies on James river, at the distance of only twenty-five miles from Petersburg, and thirty from Richmond. There is a good dwelling house on the land situated near the river, and commanding a beautiful prospect; a Mill capable of grinding for a few families, an Orchard of thriving apple trees, also a valuable Fishery.

The greatest part of this tract is wood land, and the cleared ground is well adapted to the cultivation of corn and wheat, a good crop of which is now growing. The terms of sale may be known on application to Mr. William Munford, of the county of Mecklenburg, or to the subscriber.

ANNA BYRD, *Administratrix*
With the Will annexed of
OTWAY BYRD deceased.

November 21st, 1800. tf

Notice.

ALL persons having just claims on the estate of Mathew Cox, deceased, may have them adjusted, and receive payment, by applying to the subscribers. Those who are indebted to said estate are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, otherwise they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, as it is the wish of the subscribers to close their administration with all possible dispatch.

George Cox, &c. } Acting
Zadock Lackland, } Administrators

Buckingham county, Dec. 20, 1800. (2w)

TO BE SOLD,

For Ready Money,

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from David Ross, Esq. all that well known and valuable Estate, in the county of Montgomery, called

Fort-Lewis,

Containing about 2,800 acres.

Also, a highly valuable

Plantation and Estate,

At Goochland Courthouse,

Including the courthouse, tavern and buildings, said to contain about 1000 acres.

The many advantages of these two desirable tracts are so well known as to make a description of them unnecessary.

They will positively be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, on Monday the 19th of January, 1801.

WILLIAM RAY,
DUNCAN ROSE,
JOHN WICKHAM } *Comm'rs.*

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1800. tds

LOST,

A Post Note,

Of the United States of 3000 Dollars;

AND having apprized all the Banks in the United States of the marks of the said bill, it can be of no real use to any one but the owner; but as he feels an inconvenience from the want of it, he will pay any person ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS that has been so fortunate as to have found it, and will deliver the same to

John Taylor.

Richmond, Dec. 21st, 1800

☞ The printers in the United States, are requested to publish the above advertisement in their respective papers for three times, and to forward their accounts to Mr Augustine Davis, Postmaster, Richmond, for payment.

FOR CASH.

On Thursday, 1st day of January, 1801, at Mr Richard Bowler's Tavern, in the City of Richmond, will be SOLD,

Two likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

Belonging to the estate of Joseph Lewis, dec. of Powhatan county, one of which is a very good carpenter, the other a good sawyer.

Those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them forward on that day, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar.

By the *Executors.*

Likewise, on the same day and place, will be Hired, for one year, several Negroes, consisting of men and women, belonging to the estate of William Lewis, deceased, of Henrico,

By the *Administrator.*

Powhatan, December 20, 1800

Stop the Thief!

Stolen, on the night of the 13th instant, from the neighbourhood of Fluvanna courthouse—a pair of handsome

SORREL HORSES:

One about 5 feet high, the other a little upwards—the largest has three white feet, the other has one, I believe the right hind foot—they have both full blaze faces, almost precisely alike; if they are together they will be noticed as an excellent match. Whoever will deliver them at col. Richardson's or Mr. Strange's in Fluvanna, shall receive one hundred dollars reward.

George C. Thompson.

INFORMATION.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,
And the Symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds; viz. The Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides, or ſmall maw worm, and laſtly, the Tenia, or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape, this is often many yards long and full of joints—it is moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe, and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech.—Starting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep.—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food and ſometimes voratious.—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools.—Vomiting.—Large and hard belly.—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits.—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough,—Exceſſive thirſt.—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed

☞ Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have immediate recourſe to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been conſtantly attended with great ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngeſt infant or the moſt delicate pregnant lady, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will without pain or griping cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul, or offenſive within, particularly that ſlimy humor from whence worms and many fatal diſorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

AS UPWARDS OF
FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS
Of both ſexes & of every age have received benefit from this extraordinary medicine, a multitude of certificates of cures may be ſeen in addition to thoſe already publiſhed.

THE GENUINE
PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the faſhionable in France, Great-Britain and Italy, as an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other Lotions) and of unparralleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ring worms, ſun-burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural eſſential perſpiration which is inſenſible to health.—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth.

The Damaſk Lip Salve,

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped & ſore lips & every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS,
This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's
True and genuine German Corn Plaiſter.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

Dr. HAHNS's
Genuine Eye Water.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtructions of viſeume dullneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, who nearly deprived of ſight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

An infallible and immediate cure, without

any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition. It is univerſally eſteemed the moſt ſafe and pleaſant, as well as effectual remedy ever diſcovered, and may be uſed with the greateſt propriety by pregnant women, or on the youngeſt infants.

(In boxes at three quarters of a dollar each)

THE TASTELESS
Ague and Fever Drops,
For the Cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe Drops, after the Bark and every other Medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle

Theſe Drops are particularly recommended to the inhabitants of low marſhy countries, where the worſt ſort of AGUES generally prevail, which unleſs early attended to and ſpeedily removed, injures the conſtitution exceedingly, and bring on Dropſies, Putrid Fevers, and a variety of complaints, of the moſt dangerous and alarming nature Many other Medicines are daily offered to the public for the cure of this diſorder, which upon trial have been found either dangerous or uſeleſs The Bark is the uſual remedy made uſe of, but being a very nauſeous Medicine, and ſeldom taken in a ſufficient quantity, it very often fails, and Children and thoſe who have weak ſtomachs are frequently loſt for want of a more eaſy and pleaſant remedy.

Sold by Lee & Co. Baltimore, and by S. Pleaſants jun. (only) in Richmond.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers is recommended

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which have been attended with a degree of ſucceſs highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in ſeveral parts of the Weſt Indies, and the United States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleſton and Savannah. The teſtimony of a number of perſons in each of the above places can be adduced, who have reaſon to believe that a timely uſe of this ſalutary remedy, has under providence, preſerved their lives when in the moſt alarming circumſtances.

Facts of this concluſive nature, ſpeak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere affectation could do.

It is not indeed preſumptuouſly propoſed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every poſſible reaſon that can reſult from extenſive experience, for believing that a doſe of theſe pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our annual bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the earlier ſtages of theſe diſeaſes, their uſe will very generally ſucceed in reſtoring health, and frequently in caſes eſteemed deſperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and in every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions—to reſtore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perſpiration, & thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences—A doſe never fails to remove a cold if taken on its firſt appearance—They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs—ſickneſs at the ſtomach nd ſevere head-ache—and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing diſorders attendant on long voyages, and ſhould be procured, and carefully preſerved for uſe by every ſeaman.

Dr. Hahn has appointed R. Lee & Co. Baltimore, his wholeſale agents for the United States, and authorized them to place their ſignature on each box; without which none are genuine.

Sold in Richmond by S. PLEASANTS, Jun. only.

20 Dollars Reward

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in the lower end of Hanover, about the 10th day of May laſt, a tall, ſtraight, black Negro Woman, by the name of

POLLY;

about 24 or 25 years of age, with large, heavy white eyes, ſpeaks very fait when a little agitated, and has ſuſtained a ſmall injury to the end of the middle finger of her right hand by a whitlow. She had formerly a huſband in George, a mulatto man ſervant belonging to John Mayo, Eſq. near Richmond, and who eloped from his maſter about twelve months ago, and is not yet recovered.—It is expected that the above woman has been enticed or taken off by him. Whoever will deliver the ſaid negro woman to me, or ſecure her in ſome jail ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward

John Williamſon.

Richmond, Auguſt 23, 1800.

At a Court held for Prince Edward County, October 20th, 1800.

Richard Blanton, plt. } *In Chancery.*
Againſt
John Blanton, deft. }

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of March court next and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the public newſpapers in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and alſo poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy, Teſte,

Ben. Watkins, *d. c.*

Electricity.

THE ſubſcriber having for many years, and at a very conſiderable expenſe, practiſed the ſcience of Electricity, and during that period been ſucceſsful in removing many complaints; he, in compliance with a very general and urgent requeſt, now offers his humble ſervices to the public. No pains or expenſe have been ſpared to render his Electrical Machine complete for *Medical* purpoſes, none other being contemplated at preſent. It is ſaid, by all who have ſeen it, to exceed anything of the kind that ever came within their obſervation, for elegance, magnitude and effect.

To the gentlemen of the faculty he particularly addreſſes himſelf, aſſuring them that his utmoſt efforts ſhall be exerted to follow faithfully their advice, reſpecting any patient whom they may recommend to his attention; he having made ſuch arrangements in his profeſſional buſineſs, as will enable him to dedicate a greater portion of his time than formerly to the above purſuit. He hopes that his aſſiduity will merit their approbation, and that his charges will not be conſidered extravagant. He has provided a genteel apartment for the purpoſe.

Archibald Currie.

Richmond, Dec. 15, 1800.

N. B. Thoſe who favor him with their attendance will pleaſe to provide a perſon to keep the machine in motion. The time of attendance will but ſeldom depend upon the ſtate of the weather, as the apparatus will always be kept in the beſt order.

THE ſubſcribers and members of the Mutual Inſurance Company, againſt Fire on Goods and Furniture in the State of Virginia, are hereby requeſted to attend in perſon or by proxy, their general annual Meeting, to be held on the ſecond Wedneſday in next January, being the fourteenth day of the ſaid month.

W. F. AST,
Principal Agent.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1800 [w4t]

Ten Dollars Reward.

Strayed or ſtolen, the latter end of July or beginning of Auguſt laſt, from the plantation of major John Nelſon in the county of Mecklenburg,

A bright bay mare

Got by Old Wildair, which as well as much high blood ſhe plainly ſhews; 7 or 8 years old, about 4 feet 8 inches high, with a hanging mane and long tail, a few white hairs in her forehead, black legs which are much fluted, the ſinews being large and appear very plain, her hind legs very crooked, ſtand much under her, and bends in her paſterns.

I will give the above reward to have ſaid mare delivered to me here, or to mr Thomas Vaughan in Mecklenburg, or five dollars for ſuch information that may lead to my getting her again.

James Strange.

Richmond, 8th Dec. 1800. w3t

COPPER & TIN WARE
Manufactory.

THE ſubſcriber returns his ſincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of buſineſs; and begs leave to inform his friends & cuſtomers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be ſupplied with STILLS on the ſhorteſt notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all ſizes finiſhed and ready for delivery, made on the beſt and moſt improved principles, which he is determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as uſual.

☞ The higheſt caſh price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD

For Sale,

THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF

LAND,

IN the county of Powhatan, whereon I reſide, containing between five and ſix hundred acres, on which are conſiderable improvements almoſt new, and ſuited to the reception of a genteel family.

On this tract of land there is an excellent Merchant Mill, ſituated on a never failing ſtream, and in a neighbourhood where the cuſtom is conſiderable and renders the mill an object; it has been built within theſe three years paſt, and is in good order.

The land is ſuited to the culture of tobacco, corn and ſmall grain, and lies within 22 miles of Richmond, and in an agreeable neighbourhood.—A farther deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as it is preſumed any one inclined to purchaſe, would firſt view the premiſes. The terms of payment, &c. which will be made eaſy and convenient to the purchaſer, will be made known by

GEORGE SMITH.

Powhatan, Dec. 2, 1800. 3w

For ſale at this Office,
A MAP OF THE RIVER RHINE,
From NIMEGUEN to BASLE;
Shewing the actual SEAT OF WAR, between the French and Auſtrians.

—*ALSO*—

A MAP
Shewing the SEAT OF WAR in GERMANY and ITALY, 1800.

Nov. 1. 9t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away laſt evening, a girl, by the name of

MOLLY;

She is a likely mulatto, upwards of twenty years of age, of middle ſize, very fond of ſmoaking, when ſpoken to has a ſmiling look—her clothing ſhe will change often I ſuppoſe, as ſhe has ſome variety, and will procure free papers if ſhe ſhould leave Richmond and Manchester. She was raiſed in the eſtate of the rev. Price Davies, dec. of Newkent county, and ſold to mr John Piemont, who ſold her to me. I will give the above reward for bringing her home, and reaſonable charges if brought a diſtance, in addition.

W. Munſon.

Manchester, Dec. 9, 1800. (tf)

Juſt Publiſhed,
(Price, three quarters of a dollar)
THE
Proſpect before Us,
VOL. II. PART I.

Sold by M. Jones, *and* S. Pleaſants, *jun* *Richmond.*

For Sale, or to be Rented,
The noted Tavern,

ON the main ſtreet, in the town of Manchester, lately occupied, and has been for ſeven years paſt, by Mr Zachariah Brooks, who from his attention, and the ſituation of the place, has made an eaſy fortune. To enumerate or ſay any thing of the conveniences of this tenement for public buſineſs, I forbear, as the place when viewed will ſpeak for itſelf.

Any additional improvements that may be thought neceſſary or required by the perſon who rents it, ſhall be done immediately, and poſſeſſion given the firſt day of March, 1801.

Francis Smith.

Cheſterfield county, Nov. 15, 1800, tf

If any one is ill and knows not his diſorder, let him ſuſpect the Scurvy. MATHIOLUS

For Preventing and Curing the
SEA AND LAND SCURVY,
Leproſy, Ulcers and old ſores, Impurities of the blood, Scrophulous complaints, Cancers, Kings Evil, Cutaneous Eruptions, Pains in the head ariſing from nervous or Rheumatic Complaints—Is recommended
THE PATENT CONCENTRATED
Eſſence of Scurvy-Graſs,
Invented and prepared only by Dr. Jame Church, No 137, Front Street, New-York, and ſold by his appointment at one dollar per bottle, by Samuel Pleaſants, jun Printer, Richmond.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I feel peculiar ſatisfaction in recommending this preparation of Scurvy-Graſs to public notice, from a conviction of its intrinſic value and ſuperior virtues; having uniformly adopted its uſe in my own practice, for upwards of eight years, with the greateſt ſucceſs, far beyond my moſt ſanguine expectations: theſe motives alone have induced me to introduce it in this manner, as a public medicine, not doubting, from the immenſe number of cures it has already performed, but it will receive every patronage from thoſe who are made acquainted with its efficacy, and that it will eventually become one of the moſt popular medicines ever known.

JAMES CHURCH.

New-York, May 2, 1800

Found,
A ſum of money,

Which the owner may recover, by applying at this office and proving property.

To be Sold,
A well Finiſhed Three Story
HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-houſe, Coach houſe and Garden—on the main ſtreet a few doors below the courthouſe, at preſent occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf

Juſt Received,

And for Sale at S. Pleaſants' Book-Store,

VIEWS

OF THE
PUBLIC DEBT, RECEIPTS, & EXPENDITURES
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
BY ALBERT GALLATIN.
ALSO,
Hamilton's Letter
TO
Preſident Adams,
Together with his
Amorous Vindication.

I WANT to hire for the enſuing year, a few COOPERS.

Joſeph Gallego.

November 7, 1800.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to diſcharge every juſt claim againſt his proportion of the eſtate of Robert Bolling, Eſq. of Buckingham county, deceaſed, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of beſt James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherſt county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Gait, with the adjoining High Lands, and a moſt valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Alſo, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 320, and the other of 290 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherſt land will be ſhewn by my overſeer on the premiſes, and the Buckingham lands by the ſubſcriber, for which one third of the purchaſe money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. } (t. f.)

Laſt Notice.

ANY perſon or perſons indebted to me, or the late concern of AUBIN LAFOREST & CO. are requeſted for the laſt time, to come forward and ſettle their accounts, as no more indulgence can be granted.

Aubin Laforeſt

With grateful acknowledgments to a generous public and to his friends in general, offers to ſell for Caſh only, at his Retail Store, between Meſſrs. Gilliat & Kirby's and Mr. Joſeph Gallego's,

A general & complete aſſortment of
Groceries,
Glaſs & China Ware,

In ſmall and large Sets.

Richmond, December 9, 1800.

☞ *TO MILLERS.*

An Excellent Aſſortment of
DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,
ARE JUST RECEIVED,
and for Sale at the Store of the Subſcriber.

Joſeph Darmſdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

Joſeph Gallego

Has received by the brig Eliza, lately arrived at Norfolk, from Madeira,

A parcel of Choice
LONDON PARTICULAR
Old Madeira WINE,
Which he offers for Sale by the Pipe, Hogſhead, Quarter and Half Quarter Cask.

Richmond, Dec. 9, 1800.

Lewis Seſtie,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,
FROM GENEVA;

BEGS leave to inform his friends & the public, that having recovered his health, he will be able to carry on henceforth, his buſineſs, to the ſatisfaction of his numerous cuſtomers.

Watches, Clocks, & Repeating Watches
Neatly repaired and warranted,

He has for Sale,
GILT WATCH KEYS & SEALS,
And an aſſortment of
JEWELLERY.

Nov. 24, 1800. (ep6t)

FOR SALE,
At Samuel Pleaſants' Printing-Office,
[*By the Dozen or Single Copy,*]
THE COLUMBIAN
Spelling & Reading BOOK:
OR
AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING.

Bound Almanacks
FOR 1801.
For ſale at this Printing-Office.

The Virginia Argus (extra.)---Dec. 26, 1800.

WASHINGTON, December 22.

CONVENTION
BETWEEN THE
FRENCH REPUBLIC, ONE AND INDIVISIBLE,
AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

[*Tranſlated from a Paris paper, for the* CABINET.]

THE firſt Conſul of the French Republic, and the conſtituted authorities of the United States, being ſincerely diſpoſed to terminate the differences which have unhappily ariſen between the two ſiſter Republics, have appointed Plenipotentiaries fully empowered for that purpoſe. Upon the moſt mature and harmonious deliberation, they have agreed to the following Convention:

Art. I. There ſhall be a ſincere and univerſal Peace, and inviolable Friendſhip between the two countries, and the inhabitants thereof.

Art. II. All operations reſpecting the Treaty of Alliance and the Treaty of Amity and Commerce of February 6, 1778, and the Convention of November 14, 1788, between the two preſent contracting parties; and likewiſe the ſubject of indemnity are to be ſuſpended till a further negociation takes place; and till a more complete accommodation is effected, the affairs of the two countries ſhall be regulated as follows:

Art. III. All public veſſels which may have been, or hereafter ſhall be taken previous to the ratification of this Convention, ſhall be mutually reſtored.

Art. IV. All effects captured and not yet condemned, or which may be captured previous to the final eſtabliſhment of this Convention, (contraband goods deſtined to an enemies port, excepted) are to be mutually given up to the owners, upon the proof of their ownerſhip, which in caſes of armed as well as unarmed veſſels, of either power, ſhall conſiſt of a paſſport in the following form:

"To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, . Greeting.

"This is to make known, that permiſſion has been given to maſter and commander of the veſſel, called of the port of , and bound for , and laden with , after his veſſel has been viſited, and before ſailing, he ſhall make oath before the proper maritime officers, that the ſaid veſſel belongs to one or more of the citizens of , the form whereof ſhall be put at the cloſe of this paſſport; and likewiſe that the ſaid maſter ſhall keep on board the maritime regulations, & enter into the proper office, a liſt ſigned and witneſſed, of the names and ſir names and places of birth & reſidence, of the crew of the veſſel, and all others who ſhall embark on board her. And he ſhall take none on board without permiſſion of the officers of marine; and in every port or haven where he ſhall enter his veſſel, he ſhall lay before the proper officers his preſent leave, & render a faithful account of the occurrences of his voyage; and he ſhall carry the arms, enſigns, and colours of the French Republic or of the United States, during his voyage. In teſtimony whereof theſe preſents have been ſigned & the ſeal of our arms thereunto affixed. and we have cauſed the ſame to be counterſigned by , at , the day of , Anno Domini ."

Which paſſport will be ſufficient without any accompanying paper, any ordinance to the contrary notwithſtanding; and it ſhall not be deemed neceſſary to have it renewed or recalled whatever number of voyages the veſſel may have made, unleſs ſhe ſhall have returned home within one year. Certificates, in cuſtomary form, containing particulars of the cargo, the place where the veſſel cleared, and where ſhe is bound, ſhall be made by the proper officers, ſo that forbidden and contraband goods may be diſtinguiſhed. If the paſſport or certificates, or both, ſhall be deſtroyed by accident or force, their deficiency may be ſupplied by ſuch other proofs of ownerſhip as are cuſtomary, in the uſage of nations. The commiſſion they bear ſhall be ſufficient proof with reſpect to ſhips of war.

This article to take effect from the date and ſigning of the preſent convention. And if after ſaid date, and before a knowledge of this agreement be obtained, any property ſhall be condemned, contrary to the ſpirit of this convention, ſuch property ſhall be reſtored or paid for.

Art. V. Debts contracted by either nation, with individuals of the other, or by the individuals of one nation with thoſe of the other, may be proſecuted for, the ſame as if there had been no rupture between the two countries. But this clauſe ſhall not extend to indemnities to be claimed for captures or confiſcations

Art. VI. Commerce between the two republics ſhall be free. The veſſels, and privateers as well as the prizes of either nation, ſhall be treated in the ports of the other, as thoſe of the nation moſt favored. The two nations ſhall enjoy, with regard to navigation and commerce all the privileges of the ports of each other, which are granted by either to the moſt favoured nation.

Art. VII. The citizens and inhabitants of either country ſhall be at liberty to diſpoſe of their property of every kind, moveable and immoveable, in ſuch manner as they pleaſe. And thoſe citizens and inhabitants of one country, who ſhall be heir of goods, moveable or immoveable in the other, may ſucceed *ab inteſtato*, without being compelled to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this proviſion, conteſted or impeded under any pretext whatever; & ſaid heirs ſhall be exempted from all duty whatever. This article is not to derogate from laws now in force, or hereafter to be enacted to prevent emigration; and likewiſe, in caſe the laws of either nation ſhall reſtrict the exerciſe of the rights of property, with reſpect to real eſtate, then ſuch eſtate may be ſold, to citizens or inhabitants of the country where it may be, and the other nation ſhall be at liberty to enact ſimilar laws.

Art. VIII. In caſe war ſhould break out between the two nations, which God avert, ſix months after the declaration of war, ſhall be allowed for the merchants and citizens to ſell or remove their property, their perſons or property ſhall not be ſeized during ſaid term, paſſports ſhall be given them ortheir veſſels and effects, and full ſatisfaction ſhall be made to them for any injury which may be done to them within that time.

Art. IX. No debts due from individuals of either nation to thoſe of the other, nor ſtock or monies in the public funds, or public or private banks, ſhall, in the event of war or national difference be ſequeſtered or confiſcated.

Art. X. The two contracting parties ſhall have liberty to appoint agents for the protection of commerce, to reſide in France & America; but each party may except ſuch place as they may think proper from ſuch reſidence of theſe agents; Before any ſuch agent ſhall take upon him his functions, he ſhall be received in the accuſtomary forms by the party to whom he is ſent, & when he is received and furniſhed with his exquatur, he ſhall poſſeſs the rights and privileges of like agents of the moſt favored nations.

Art. XI. The citizens of the French Republic ſhall be liable in the ports, havens, roads, places, iſlands, cities, and towns of the United States, to no greater or different duties or impoſts of any kind, than the moſt favored nations are or may be ſubject to, and they ſhall poſſeſs all the rights, liberties, advantages, immunities, & reſervations in commerce, whether in going from one port to another in ſaid country, or in going to or from the ſame, to or from any other part of the world, which are, or ſhall be enjoyed by the ſaid ſtates. And the citizens of the United States ſhall in like manner, be entitled to the ſame advantages and immunities for their perſons and property and trade and navigation in the European territories of the French Republic.

Art. XII. The ſhips and merchandize of the citizens of either country, (not trading in contraband goods,) ſhall be permitted to ſail from any port whatever, to any port of the enemy of the other, with perfect ſecurity and liberty, from the ports of thoſe who are enemies of both or either party, without interruption, and to paſs not only directly from the ports of the enemy to neutral ports, but alſo from one port of an enemy to another port of an enemy, whether they are under the juriſdiction of the ſame power, or under ſeveral, unleſs ſuch ports ſhall be actually inveſted.

It having often happened that veſſels ſail for the port of an enemy, without knowing the ſame to be any ways inveſted; it is provided, that veſſels ſo ſituated, may be turned away, but ſhall not be detained, or any part of their lawful cargo be forfeited, unleſs ſhe attempts to enter the place inveſted, and after being informed thereof. And any veſſel of either power, which may enter any port or place before the ſame is actually beſieged, or ſhall be found in ſuch place after its ſurrender, ſhall, with her cargo, be reſtored to the owners.

Art. XIII. It is agred that the following articles ſhall be deemed contraband of war, viz. Gunpowder, ſalt-petre, petards, matches, ball, bombs, grenades, carcaſſes, pikes, halberts, ſwords, belts, piſtols, holſters, cavalry, ſaddles and equipage, cannon and their carriages, mortars and their beds, and all kinds of arms, ammunition of war, and inſtruments for the uſe of troops; all theſe articles when deſtined to the port of an enemy, are declared to be ſubject to confiſcation; but this is not to affect the veſſel or the reſidue of the cargo, whether belonging to the ſame, or a different owner.

Art. XIV. *Free ſhips ſhall make free goods*, and every thing ſhall be deemed free, which ſhall be laden on board the veſſels of either of the parties in this contract, altho' the whole or a part of ſuch lading may belong to the enemies of either (contraband goods excepted) and the ſame previlege ſhall extend to perſons on board a free ſhip, and they ſhall not forcibly be taken therefrom unleſs they are in the ſervice of the enemy.

Art. XV. It is further agreed that all property, of whatever nature, belonging to the citizens of either party, and found laden on board the veſſel of an enemy, ſhall be liable to ſeizure and confiſcation. *Provided*, that goods taken on board ſuch veſſel before the declaration of war, or without a knowledge of it, ſhall be reſtored to the owners; and it is agreed that the term of two months being paſſed after a declaration of war, no one ſhall avail himſelf of the plea of ignorance as mentioned in this article.

Art. XVI. Merchant veſſels belonging to either of the contracting parties, bound to the port of an enemy of either, and concerning whoſe voyage, and the articles of their cargo, there is any cauſe of ſuſpicion, the paſſport and certificates of ſuch ſuſpected veſſel ſhall be exhibited, as well on the high ſeas as in the ports or roads, to the party having cauſe of ſuſpicion.

Art XVII. The better to prevent future miſunderſtandings, it is ſtipulated, that when one party ſhall be engaged in a war, while the other remains neutral, the ſhips of the neutral party ſhall be furniſhed with ſuch paſſport as is deſcribed in the 4th article of this Convention; they ſhall be valid for any number of years; but if the ſhip returns home within a year, the paſſport ſhall be renewed: and in caſe the ſhip is laden, it ſhall be accompanied with certificates, as ſpecified in ſaid 4th article: and no other paper ſhall be required. And in caſe the veſſel of ſuch neutral power ſhall be detected in carrying contraband goods, and ſhall offer to deliver them up, they ſhall be received if it is convenient from the quantity of the goods and the veſſel be permitted to purſue its voyage; but if it is not convenient to take ſuch contraband goods on board, then the veſſel on board of which they are laden, may be carried into port for the delivery of the ſame.

In caſe any ſhip is not furniſhed with a proper paſſport and certificates the caſe muſt be examined by a proper judge or tribunal, and if it ſhall appear from other documents admiſſible by the uſage of nations, that the ſhip belongs to the citizens of the neutral party, it ſhall not be forfeited, but releaſed, with her cargo, (if not contraband) and be permitted to proceed.

No damage ſhall ariſe to a veſſel or cargo, from the death or removal of the captain or maſter named in the paſſport, and the ſubſtitution of another perſon in his place.

Art. XVIII. If the veſſels of the citizens of one nation are met with by the armed veſſels or privateers of the other, either on the high ſeas, or ſailing along the coaſt, to prevent diſorder, ſaid ſhips of war or privateers ſhall remain out of cannon ſhot, and may ſend their boats, with two or three men on board, who may enter ſaid merchant veſſel, to whom the commander ſhall exhibit his paſſport. And it is agreed that the neutral party ſhall not upon any pretence be compelled to go on board of the armed veſſel for examination or other purpoſe.

Art. XIX. The preceding ſtipulations relate altogether to the conduct to be obſerved towards veſſels of a neutral party ſailing without a convoy It being the intention of the parties to obſerve ſuch reſpect for the flag of the public ſhips of each nation, that it ſhall not be lawful for veſſels of war or privateers to viſit merchant veſſels under the protection of a convoy. The verbal declaration of the commander of a convoy, that the ſhips under his protection belong to the nation whoſe flag he carries, and that they have no contraband goods on board, ſhall be conſidered by the cruiſers as ſufficient; the two contracting parties hereby engaging not to admit under the protection of their convoys, ſhips which ſhall carry contraband goods.

Art. XX. When a veſſel ſhall be captured or detained on pretence of carrying contraband goods, the captor ſhall annex a receipt to a deſcriptive liſt of all the papers which he ſhall retain; and he ſhall not break up or open the hatches, cheſts, trunks, caſks, bales, or veſſels, found on board, or remove any part of the cargo, unleſs the lading be brought on ſhore in preſence of the proper officers, and an inventory be made by them of the ſaid goods. And they ſhall not ſell or exchange the ſame, until there ſhall have been lawful proceſs thereon by competent, and proper judges, who ſhall regularly pronounce ſentence of confiſcation on the ſame, ſaving always the ſhip and the other goods which it contains.

Art. XXI. And it is further agreed, that it ſhall be unlawful to remove the maſter, commander, or ſupercargo, from on board a captured veſſel, till the proceedings againſt her are completed. Whenever a veſſel of a citizen of either is taken into cuſtody by an armed veſſel of the other party, the officers and crew of the captured veſſel ſhall be treated hoſpitably; they ſhall neither be impriſoned or deprived of their wearing apparel, nor of the poſſeſſion of their money not exceeding 500 dollars each for the captain, ſupercargo and mate, and 100 dollars each, for the ſailors.

Art. XXII. The courts eſtabliſhed for prize-cauſes, in the country wherever the prize ſhall be carried, ſhall excluſively take cognizance of them. And whenever ſuch tribunal of one party ſhall pronounce judgment againſt any veſſel, goods, or other property, claimed by a citizen of the other party, the ſentence ſhall mention the reaſon on which the ſame ſhall have been founded; and an authentic record of the whole of the proceedings and ſentence, ſhall be given to the commander or agent, if demanded, without delay, he paying legal fees for the ſame.

Art. XXIII. And to prevent injuries by men of war or privateers of either party, all commanders of ſuch veſſels, of each party, are hereby ſtrictly commanded to forbear to do any damage, or give annoyance to the citizens of the other party; and in caſe the citizens of either party ſhall ſuffer damage by the means above mentioned, the aggreſſors ſhall be compelled to make ample ſatisfaction And the more ſafely to guard againſt thoſe outrages, the commanders of all privateers, before they receive their commiſſions, ſhall enter into bonds with two reſponſible ſureties, in the ſum of ſeven thouſand dollars; and if the ſeamen of ſuch privateer amount to above 150 men, then the ſurety to be 1,400 dollars, to ſatisfy all damages and injuries which ſaid privateer, her officers or men, may do, or cauſe to be done, while on their cruiſe; and in all caſes of aggreſſion, the ſaid commiſſion ſhall be revoked.

Art. XXIV. When the national ſhips of war, or private armed ſhips, ſhall be admitted with their prizes into the ports of either power, they ſhall not be obliged to pay any duty, either to the officers of the place, or others; nor ſhall they be ſeized or examined with reſpect to the lawfulneſs of their prizes; but they may depart with their prizes, when they pleaſe, to ſuch places as are expreſſed in their commiſſions, which the commander ſhall be obliged to ſhew. The ſtipulations of this article ſhall not extend beyond the privileges of the nations moſt favored.

Art. XXV. It ſhall not be lawful for either nation to ſuffer a privateer, commiſſioned by a power at war with the other, to fit out their veſſeal, or ſell or exchange their prizes in their ports; nor even to purchaſe proviſions, except ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary to carry them to the next port or place belonging to the power by which they are commiſſioned.

Art. XXVI. Both parties engage not only to refuſe ſupport to pirates, but to exclude them from their ports and harbours, and to there utmoſt endeavours bring them to condign puniſhment. And all ſhips and merchandize taken by them, & brought into the ports of either, ſhall be ſeized, as far as can be diſcovered, and reſtored to the owners; even if they have been ſold, and paſſed into other hands, if it can be proved that the buyers knew or had reaſon to believe they had been piratically taken.

Art. XXVII The fiſheries of the two nations are to remain undiſturbed by each other; not only on the banks of Newfoundland, and elſewhere on the American coaſt, North-eaſt of the United States; but the whale and ſeal fiſheries ſhall be free to both, in every quarter of the world.

The ratifications of this Convention to be mutually exchanged within ſix months, or ſooner.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the reſpective Plenipotentiaries have ſigned theſe Articles, both in French and Engliſh, and affixed their ſeals; ſtipulating that the ſigning in the two languages ſhall not be brought into precedent, or in any way prejudice either party.

DONE at Paris, the 8th day of Vendemair, (13th Sept. 1800) 9th year of the French Republic.

SIGNED,

Joſeph Buonaparte.
Oliver Elſworth.
Ch: Pierre Claret Fleurieu.
William R. Davie.
Pierre Louis Rœderer.
William V Murray.

From the Philadelphia Gazette of the 18th inſtant.

LATEST FROM ALGIERS AND GIBRALTAR.

We mentioned in our paper of yeſterday that the George Waſhington frigate, captain Bainbridge was to ſail for Conſtantinople from Algiers on the 17th of October. We have ſince aſcertained that on the arrival of the frigate at the latter place, the Dey ſent for our Conſul, Mr. O'Brien, and informed him, that if he did not permit her to ſail immediately for Conſtantinople, he (the Dey) would declare war againſt the United States, and enſlave all the Americans at Algiers. The Conſul was of conſequence compelled to diſpatch the frigate agreeably to the orders of the Dey.

The frigate ſailed on the 19th of October from Algiers, completely loaded with ſlaves, beaſts, birds, &c. as preſents to the Grand Signior. There are letters in town from Mr. O'Brian, expreſſing his moſt ſerious apprehenſions, that if any accident ſhould befal the frigate, his ſituation would be very critical We are alſo told, that the Conſul recommends it to the government, to diſpatch a few frigates off that place, to watch the motions of the Dey.

A Britiſh frigate, that had arrived at Algiers ſome time before Captain Bainbridge, with tribute from the Britiſh government, had been ordered on the above miſſion to Conſtantinople: but the commander, on paying a large ſum of money to the Dey, was excuſed.

It is further underſtood, that capt. O'Brien, had to enter into a ſecurity on the part of the United States of 800,000 dollars, for the ſafe delivery at Conſtantinople, of the cargo of the George Waſhington.

Juſt Received,
And for ſale by the Printer hereof,
THE
Columbian Reading Book,
OR
Hiſtorical Preceptor:
A collection of authentic hiſtories, anecdotes, characters &c. &c. calculated to incite in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinſic beauty and a hatred of vice, from its diſguſting deformity